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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP ROBERT D. WYATT (BAR NO. 73240) JAMES L. MEEDER (BAR NO. 62114) Three Embarcadero Center, 12th Floor San Francisco, CA 94111-4074 Telephone: (415) 837-1515 Facsimile: (415) 837-1516 E-Mail: rwyatt@allenmatkins.com jmeeder@allenmatkins.com Attorneys for EMHART INDUSTRIES, INC., KWIKSET LOCKS, INC., KWIKSET CORPO and BLACK & DECKER (U.S.) INC.	DRATION,
9	BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA	
10	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD	
11	IN THE MATTER OF PERCHLORATE	SWRCB/OCC File A-1824
12	CONTAMINATION AT A 160-ACRE SITE IN THE RIALTO AREA	MOTION AND OBJECTION NO. 2:
13		VACATE PRE-HEARING SCHEDULE,
1415		HEARING SCHEDULE, AND TIME LIMITATIONS ESTABLISHED FOR THE HEARING FOR VIOLATION OF GOV.
16		CODE § 11425.10(a)(1) AND § 11513(b) AND 23 CCR § 648(b)
17		Hearing Dates: March 28-30, 2007 and April 4-5, 2007
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19	ere e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
20	This motion and objection are submitted by Emhart Industries, Inc. ("Emhart"),	
21	Kwikset Locks, Inc. ("KLI"), Kwikset Corporation ("Kwikset"), and Black & Decker (U.S.)	
22	Inc. ("BD(US)I").	
23	I. The Motion and Objection	
24	The pre-hearing submission schedule, the hearing schedule, and time limitations	
25	placed on each party during the hearing set forth the Notice of Public Hearing ("Notice"),	
26	issued on February 23, 2007, by the Clerk of the State Water Resources Control Board	
27	("State Board") violate Chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedure Act, specifically Gov.	
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Code § 11425.10(a)(1) and § 11513(b) and State Board Regulation 23 CCR § 648(b). Thus, Emhart, KLI, Kwikset, and BD(US)I respectfully move the State Board for an order:

- (1) Vacating the pre-hearing submission schedule, the hearing schedule, and the time limitations imposed on each of the parties during the hearing; and
- (2) Requiring the parties to meet and confer and attempt to agree upon a date certain upon which all pre-hearing discovery and pre-hearing motions shall be completed. If the parties agree, they shall submit their agreement for consideration by the Hearing Officer. If the parties cannot agree, they shall submit their respective positions to the Hearing Officer. The parties' submissions shall be submitted to the Hearing Officer for consideration no later than March 20, 2007.

If this motion is denied, Emhart, KLI, Kwikset, and BD(US)I hereby object to proceeding as set forth in the Notice of Public Hearing for the reasons set forth below.

II. The Law

The Notice declares that the adjudicatory hearing (March 28-30 and April 4-5, 2007) shall be conducted "in accordance with the State Water Board's regulations governing adjudicative proceedings and incorporated provisions of Chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedure Act ["APA"]." (Notice, at 7.) State Board regulation 23 CCR § 648(b) provides: "all adjudicatory proceedings before the State Board . . . shall be governed by these regulations, chapter 4.5 of the [APA] (commencing with section 11400 of the Government Code), section 801-805 of the Evidence Code, and section 11513 of the Government Code."

Gov. Code § 11425.10(a), among other things, requires the State Board to "give the person to which the agency action is directed notice and an opportunity to be heard, including the opportunity to present and rebut evidence." Gov. Code § 11513(b) further provides:

Each party shall have these rights: to call and examine witnesses; to introduce exhibits; to cross-examine opposing witnesses on any matter

relevant to the issues even though that matter was not covered in the direct examination; to impeach any witness regardless of which party first called him or her to testify; and to rebut the evidence against him or her.

These rights are part of the "minimum due process and public interest requirements that must be satisfied in a hearing that is subject to [chapter 4.5]." (California Law Revision Commission Comments, Deering's Gov. Code § 11425.10, at 170.) Essential to all such notices and opportunities to be heard is that they are <u>reasonable</u>:

Subdivision (a)(1), providing a person the opportunity to present and rebut evidence, is subject to reasonable control and limitation by the agency conducting the hearing. . . .

(*Id.*, at 171.) Essential to their reasonableness is that they be meaningful and provide an adequate time to prepare. The notice and hearing must be fair. (*Mathews v. Eldridge* (1976) 424 U.S. 319, 333 ("The fundamental requirement of [administrative] due process is the opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner."); *Memphis Light, Gas & Water Div. v. Craft* (1978) 436 U.S. 1, 14 (The notice in an administrative adjudicatory hearing must "apprise the affected individual of, and permit adequate preparation for, an impending 'hearing.'"); *Nightlife Partners, Ltd. v. City of Beverly Hills* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 81, 90 (Due process "*always* requires . . . [the] 'constitutional floor' of a 'fair trial in a fair tribunal,' in other words, a fair hearing before a neutral or unbiased decision-maker." (*Id.*, quoting *Bracy v. Gramley* (1997) 520 U.S. 899, 904-905, and *Withrow v. Larkin* (1975) 421 U.S. 35, 43).)

III. The Relevant Facts

State Board Proceeding A-1824 commenced on February 5, 2007, when Acting Executive Director Thomas Howard, by letter, announced:

[The State Board] intends to hold a hearing on this matter at the earliest possible date. It is considering reviewing this matter on its own motion, including all actions and inactions of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) regarding the perchlorate investigation and remediation in Rialto since the issuance of cleanup and abatement order on February 5, 2005.

Mathews v. Eldridge was made applicable to State and regional board adjudicatory hearings in Machado v. State Water Resouces Control Board (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 720, 725-726.

Abandoning all noticed intention to review the actions and inactions of the Santa Ana Regional Board, on February 23, 2007, the Notice identified the issues to be adjudicated at the hearing, not before the State Board, but rather only its Chair, over five days -- March 28-30 and April 4-5, 2007. Those issues are:

[L]egal responsibility for site investigation and remediation; the technical evidence justifying site investigation and cleanup; the feasibility and propriety of cleanup and other remediation requirements; and appropriate cleanup standards for protection of public health and beneficial uses of waters of the state. The scope of the hearing will cover the 160-acre Rialto site, including but not limited to perchlorate and [TCE] contamination, sources, responsible parties, investigation, and remedial actions.

(Notice, at 2.) The Notice advised the Advocacy Team that on or before February 27, 2007, it must confirm or amend the allegations in a 33-page draft CAO No. R8-2005-0053 ("2006 CAO"), which would then constitute the prosecution's "pleading." On February 27, 2007, the Advocacy Team announced its intention to "use" its draft 2006 CAO "as its pleading."

The Notice further announced the following time schedules, which the parties were advised would be strictly followed: (1) all pre-hearing motions must be filed in Sacramento at the State Board no later than March 5, 2007 at 5 p.m., 6 working days from notice and 4 working days from notice of the Advocacy Team's "pleading" (*id.*, at 4); (2) all documentary evidence, witness lists, summaries of fact and expert witness testimony, expert qualification statements, and opening briefs must be submitted no later than March 13, 2007, at 5 p.m., 11 working days from notice (*id.*); (3) each party has 4.5 hours to cross-examine the evidence against them and present their defense; (4) Emhart, KLI, Kwikset, BD(US)I, and Black & Decker Inc., all of which are separate legal entities, are designated as a single party and thus allotted a total of 4.5 hours to cross-examine the evidence against them and present their defenses (*id.*); and (5) the hearing will commence on March 28, 2007, 23 working days from notice (*id.*).

The Notice does not identify any exigent public health circumstance. Rather, it states only that "[i]t is in the best interest of all participants and the public who reside in the Rialto area that the hearings pertaining to this matter proceed in a fair, expeditious,

and cost effective manner. Any investigation and remediation should likewise occur expeditiously." (*Id.*, at 1.)

The absence of any exigent public health concern in connection with the noticed adjudicatory hearing has been confirmed by the City of Rialto, the Santa Ana Regional Board, and the state and federal courts which have addressed this matter. The City of Rialto states (without qualification) on its web site that "no detectable perchlorate is allowed into the Rialto Water System and the citizens served by Rialto may rest assured that their water is safe." At public hearings, Ms. Beswick, Chair of the Santa Ana Regional Board, Mr. Thibeault, its Executive Officer, and Mr. Berchtold, its Assistant Executive Officer, have repeatedly reaffirmed that the water is safe. The Riverside County Superior Court and the federal district court in Los Angeles have also found that there is no exigent public health issue with regard to perchlorate.

Gerard Thibeault: And Kurt explained that with respect to the quality of water being provided in Rialto, and I agree with you, I don't think that the school children should be thinking that this water is going to kill them when the concentrations are so much lower than the State standard at which no public health effect will occur.

Carole Beswick: Can I say at the outset, I have to second Gerry's comments.

(11/16/05 Regional Board Tr. at 117-118.)

On November 8, 2004, the Riverside County Superior Court ruled that the Santa Ana Regional Board's attempt to order various parties to investigate the 160-acre site under Water Code section 13267 without a hearing was unconstitutional because, in part, there was no immediate public health concern: "In this case, given the large size of the burden (many thousands of dollars) [now estimated by the City of Rialto at between \$200 and \$300 million], the demand for testing over square miles of land not owned by Respondent, and the non-emergent nature of the public health threat, the court concludes due process requires that such testing cannot be ordered absent a finding of current or past discharge on a Preponderance of Evidence standard." (See Ex. 21 to Emhart's Amended Petition Requesting Hearing On Disqualification of Santa Ana Regional Board, dated June 2, 2006, in SWRCB/OCC Nos. A-1732 et al., at 3; emphasis added.) The Regional Board did not challenge this decision; thus it is now final. On November 1, 2006, the United States District Court for the Central District of California (Los Angeles) dismissed the City of Colton's action for damages on the merits because it had failed to comply with CERCLA's national contingency plan. In its decision, the Court held: "Given the complete absence of evidence of an immediate threat to public health or the environment,

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www.ci.rialto.ca.us/perchlorate/water_2635.php.

At a November 5, 2005, Regional Board meeting, the following exchange took place between Mr. Berchtold, Mr. Thibeault, and Ms a water quality problem with the water supply based on what we know about the current state public of health goal, and we don't think the people of Rialto should be concerned about the quality of their drinking water.

IV. Argument

The unilaterally imposed pre-hearing submission schedule and the hearing schedule are, on their face, arbitrary, unreasonable, prejudicial, and unfair in the extreme. These schedules were created without any understanding of the number of proposed exhibits, the number of proposed fact and expert witnesses, the length of witness testimony, the complexity of the issues, or the history of the proceedings below before the Santa Ana Regional Board.

No time for discovery of the evidence of the Advocacy Team, the City of Rialto, and the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice, all of which are prosecution parties, has been allowed, even though Water Code § 1100 and Gov. Code § 11450.05 expressly provide for discovery. Six working days is grossly inadequate to prepare all motions and objections to charges in the Notice and the 33-page draft 2006 CAO. Five working days following the filing all motions (none of which have been ruled on) is grossly inadequate to assemble all documentary evidence, prepare all expert reports, secure and prepare all fact and expert witnesses, and prepare all legal briefs. Five workings days thereafter is grossly inadequate to prepare all rebuttal evidence and briefs. And, a total of 4.5 hours is grossly inadequate for one party, let alone the four "designated" "Emhart Parties", to cross-examine all the prosecution's evidence and present a defense to all the charges and allegations in the Notice and the draft 2006 CAO.

The issues identified in the Notice and the draft 2006 CAO are extraordinarily broad and complex. They include party liability, site investigation, the feasibility of various cleanup alternatives, and appropriate cleanup standards for the 160-Acre Site. In the parallel federal court cost-recovery litigation, 42 parties, only seven of which have been charged in the Notice, are in the middle of fact discovery regarding liability issues only. The 160-acre site investigation has not been completed by the Regional Board staff

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the activities undertaken by Plaintiff cannot be characterized as a removal action."

or the parties. Emhart, Goodrich, and Pyro Spectaculars have been diligently 1 investigating the 160-Acre Site, at a cost to date of in excess of \$10 million. 2 These facts, coupled with the lack of an immediate health concern, make it clear 3 that the Notice violates Gov. Code § 11425.10(a)(1) and § 11513(b) and State Board 4 Regulation 23 CCR § 648(b) and the most basic requirements of procedural due process 5 of law. 6 V. **Requested Order** 7 For all the foregoing reasons, Emhart, KLI, Kwikset, and BD(US)I respectfully 8 request that the motion be granted and the following order be entered: 9 (1) The pre-hearing submission schedule, the hearing schedule, and the 10 time limitations set forth in the February 23, 2007 Notice of Public Hearing 11 are vacated; 12 (2) The parties shall meet and confer and attempt to agree upon a date 13 certain upon which all pre-hearing discovery and pre-hearing motions shall 14 be completed. If the parties agree, they shall submit their agreement for 15 consideration by the Hearing Officer. If the parties cannot agree, they shall 16 submit their respective positions to the Hearing Officer. The parties' 17 submissions shall be submitted to the Chair for consideration no later than 18 March 20, 2007. 19 Respectfully Submitted, 20 Dated: March 5, 2007 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE 21 MALLORY & NATSIS LLP 22 Melle 23 James L. Meeder Attorneys for Emhart, KLI, Kwikset, and 24 BD(US)I 25 26 27 28

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